

Texas Department of State Health Services

Improving Disaster-Related Death Registration

Webinar

Field Services Team

Agenda

1. Disaster Preparedness and Cause of Death Importance

- a. What is a disaster?
- b. Why is recording disaster on death certificate important?

2. Certifying Causes of Death

- a. Cause of death
- b. Other significant conditions
- c. Injury information
- d. Best Practices
- e. Practice

3. Certifying Causes of Death in Disasters

- a. CDC "but for" principle
- b. Directly-related vs indirectly-related to disaster
- c. Other Types of Disaster Deaths
- d. Practice

4. Cause of Death Workshop

- a. Disaster Surveillance Form
- b. COVID-19 Resources
- c. CDC and VSS Resources



Learning Objectives

- 1. Ability to state why cause of death is important for public health
- 2. Ability to understand how to accurately complete the cause of death.
- 3. Ability to determine whether a cause of death is directly or indirectly related to a disaster





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Disaster Preparedness and Cause of Death Importance

What is a disaster?

- A serious disruption of functioning of society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses that exceeds the local capacity to respond, and calls for external assistance.
- Disasters can be:
 - Natural (i.e. hurricanes, fires)
 - Human-induced (i.e. oil spills, terrorists), or
 - Complex (i.e. war, drought)



Disaster Preparedness and Cause of Death Importance

Importance of Death Certificates

- Gold standard for disaster mortality reporting
 - Disaster type and name must be listed somewhere on death certificate
 - Death certificate disaster COD information is directly and only from medical certifier, not anecdotal accounts from the media
 - Consistent accurate reporting of disaster on death certificate help determine:
 - Most frequent causes of death in disaster
 - Disaster-related death toll



Disaster Preparedness and **Cause of Death Importance**

Discrepancies in Calculations of Death Tolls

VSS was paper-based for Ike, but electronic TER allowed effective messaging during the disaster.

Disaster	Red Cross	FEMA (Approved Funeral Expenses)	NOAA-NWS Storm Data	Other Agency (EOC, ME)	Vital Stats (Search w/o names)
Hurricane Harvey, TX (2017)	?	?	68	94	69
Hurricane Sandy, NJ (2012)	34	61	12	75	24
April 27 Tornado, GA (2011)	15	9	15	15	6
Hurricane Ike, TX (2008)	38	104	20	74	4



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Disaster Preparedness and Cause of Death Importance

Community Importance of Disaster Mortality Data

- Applications for aid Tracking mortality helps with community's applications for aid
- Public health message Local community officials can use data to quickly relay disaster information to their community
- Government resources Can be allocated for future disaster prevention based on data



Disaster Preparedness and Cause of Death Importance

Family Importance of Disaster Mortality Data

- Family benefits -
 - FEMA may provide funeral assistance payments
 - American Red Cross may provide door-todoor counseling for communities with high disaster-related mortality
 - Survivorship benefits increase for accidental deaths





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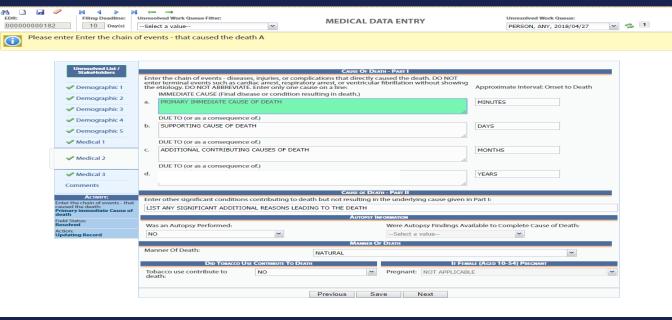
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Location in TxEVER

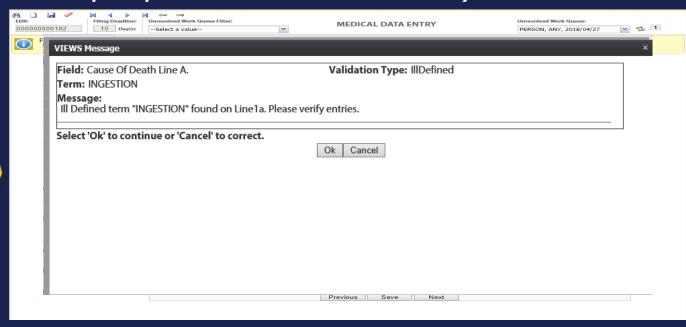
Medical 2: Cause of death, manner of death, and other contributing factors **Medical 3**: Injury information

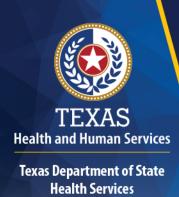




Location in TxEVER

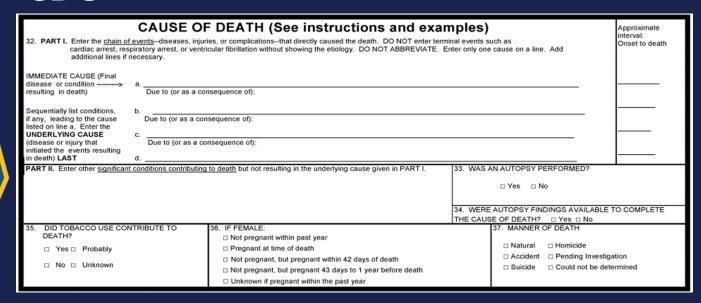
VIEWS messages appear to assist with providing good causes of death (spelling and proper causes of death).





Cause of Death

Cause of Death section has 2 parts and follows national standard set by CDC





Cause of Death

- Section where medical certifier reports the final diseases or conditions that resulted in death
- Use your best medical judgement!
- This section directly informs mortality and cause of death statistics used to improve public health outcomes

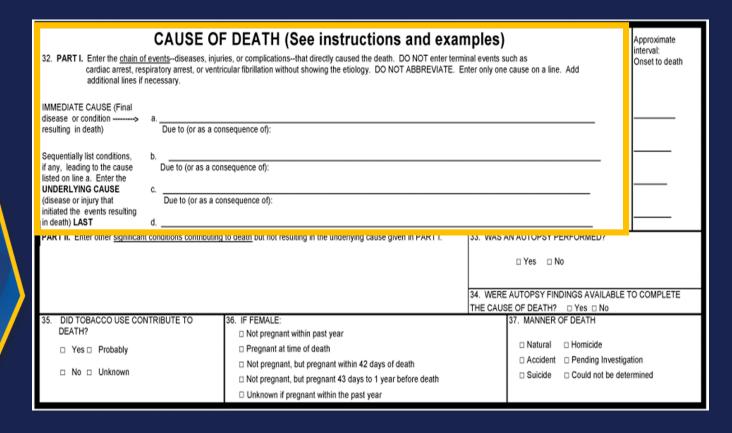


Cause of Death: Part 1

- 4 lines (a, b, c, d), but don't need to use all lines
- Record, in reverse chronological order, the causal chain of events or conditions leading to death
 - It should read like a story in reverse order
 - Each condition listed should have caused the condition listed on the line above



Cause of Death: Part 1





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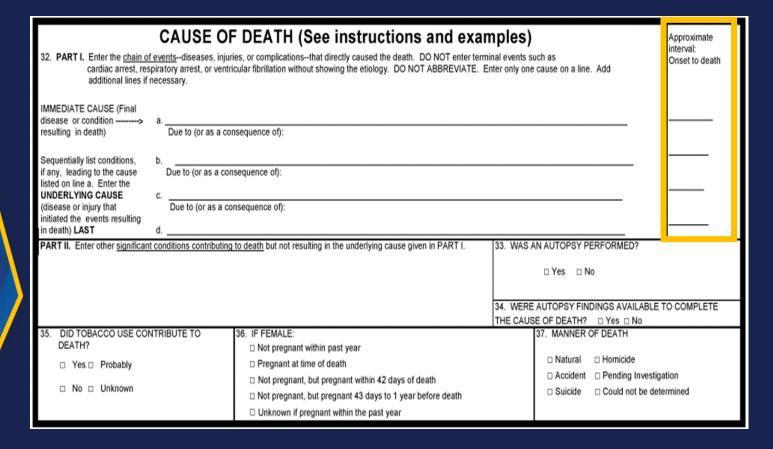
Cause of Death

Time Interval Between Onset and Death

- Interval between presumed onset of the condition (not date of diagnosis) and time of death
- Use specific or general terms. I.e.
 - 15 minutes, 5 hours, 4 days, 12 years
 - Minutes, hours, days, years
 - Unknown, approximately _____



Cause of Death



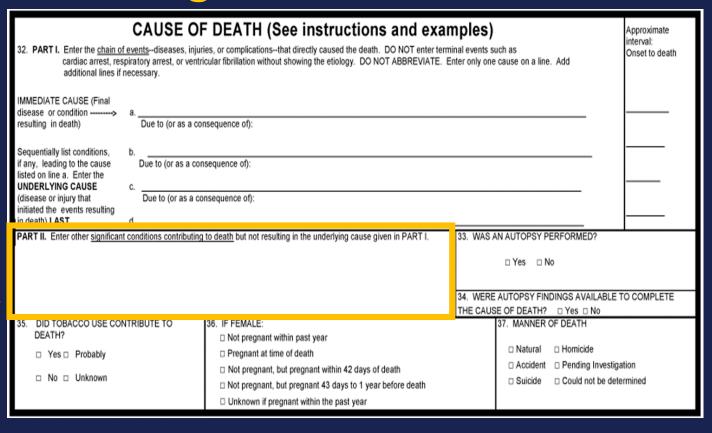


Other Significant Conditions

- Appears in Part II
- Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not resulting in the underlying cause in Part I



Other Significant Conditions





Injury Information

- Indicate whether the injury was related to transportation (including role of decedent)
- Report other injury information (date, time, location, work-relation)
- Describe how injury occurred
 - Used by JPs to effectively report Hurricane Harvey deaths
 - Provides valuable details about circumstances of death



Best Practices

- Use the information available to you (medical record, autopsy report, people familiar with case, medical training)
- Use best medical judgement
- Report an underlying cause
- Be specific as possible
- Report a logical sequence
- If etiology or COD is unknown, state it is unknown



Best Practices

- Don't report mechanisms of death (i.e. cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, asystole)
- Don't use terms like "old age" "senescence" or "infirmity"
- Don't use abbreviations
- Don't report multiple conditions per line
- Don't continue the sequence in Part II
- Don't copy directly from discharge summary or autopsy report
- Don't provide a list of every single ailment



Practice 1: Hurricane Sandy

A 28-year old male died when a tree fell on him during Hurricane Sandy. He suffered multiple trauma, including a fractured skull causing cerebral contusion. Emergency medical service and police reports indicated he thought the hurricane had passed and was walking his dogs.



Practice 1: Hurricane Sandy

- (a)Cerebral contusion
- (b)Fractured Skull
- (c)Blunt impact to head



Injury Info: Decedent was struck by a falling tree during Hurricane Sandy





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CDC "But For" Principle

- Use to determine whether the death was related to the disaster
 - Would the person be alive, "but for" the disaster?
 - If the disaster did not happen, would the death have occurred anyway?



CDC "But For" Principle

Ask yourself these questions to determine if the disaster should be reported:

- 1. Did the death occur during a disaster?
- 2. Was the death related to the disaster?
- 3. If yes to 1 and 2, indicate the disaster on the death certificate
 - Record disaster type and name
 - Record the circumstances of death



CDC "But For" Principle

- Patient died of an asthma attack 1 week after the hurricane subsided.
- Would the patient have died anyways due to asthma even if the hurricane did not occur?
 - Maybe, but the person may have lived "but for" the mold after flooding from hurricane and lack of ambulance access



Direct vs Indirect Relation to Disaster

Helps medical certifier think about the death's relatedness to the disaster

- Indirectly-related deaths are underreported
- You will **not** need to specify whether the death was directly or indirectly related on death certificate



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Direct vs Indirect Relation to Disaster

Directly-Related Disaster Death:

Caused by the forces of the disaster or direct consequences of these forces



Direct vs Indirect Relation to Disaster

Ask yourself:

- Was the death caused by the actual forces of the disaster (e.g., wind, rain, flood, earthquake, or blast wave) or by the direct consequences of these forces (e.g., structural collapse, chemical spill, or flying debris)?
- Directly-related disaster death



Direct vs Indirect Relation to Disaster

Examples of **Directly**-Related Causes

- Fire or smoke inhalation
- Burns
- Crushing
- Drowning
- Electrocution
- Falls
- Hyperthermia

- Hypothermia
- Radiation or chemical poisoning
- Suffocation
- Traumatic injury
- Blunt-force trauma
- Penetrating injury



Direct vs Indirect Relation to Disaster

Indirectly-Related Disaster Death:

Disaster led to unsafe or unhealthy conditions or a loss or disruption of usual services that contributed to the death

Ex. COD was "carbon monoxide poisoning" and circumstances of death was "using a fireplace during power outage after Hurricane Harvey"



Direct vs Indirect Relation to Disaster

Ask yourself:

- Did the forces of the disaster lead to unsafe or unhealthy conditions that caused a loss or disruption of usual services (e.g., utilities, transportation, environmental protection, medical care, police/fire) AND did these losses or disruption contribute to the death?
- **Indirectly-related** disaster death



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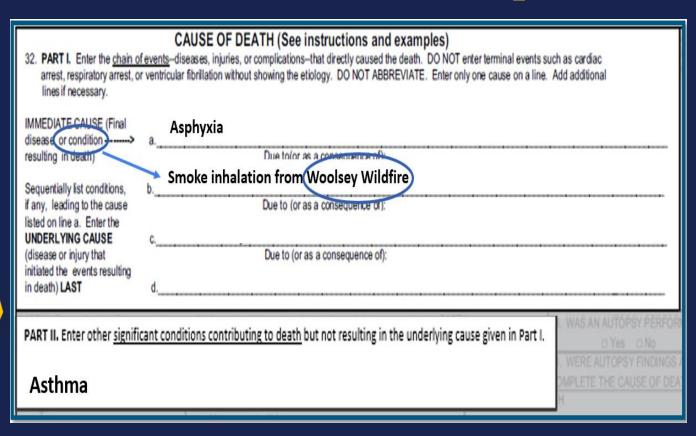
Direct vs Indirect Relation to Disaster

Examples of **Indirectly**-Related Causes

- Loss/disruption of public utilities
- Loss/disruption of transportationrelated services
- Loss/disruption of usual access to medical or mental health care
- Preparation for disaster
- Social disruption (i.e. riots, anarchy)
- Return to unsafe, unhealthy structures or environment

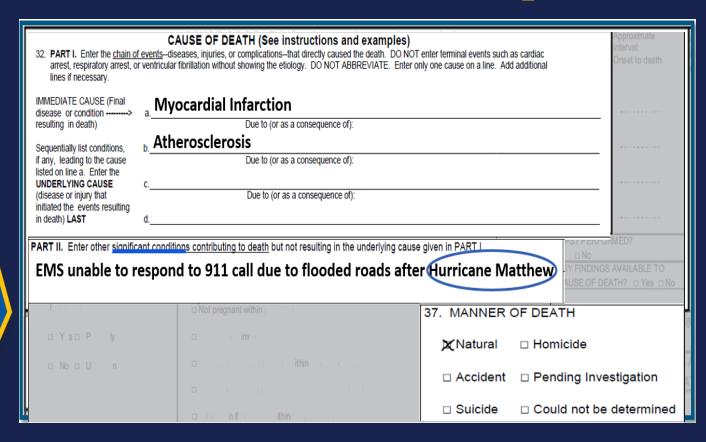


Where should disaster be reported?





Where should disaster be reported?





Other Types of Disaster Deaths

Work-related deaths

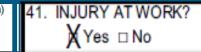
- Occur during the course of providing services
- Complete the injury fields, including the injury at work checkbox



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PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., Decedent's home; construction site; restaurant; wooded area)

At work in a water treatment facility



43. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED:

Pipe connecting to tank of chlorine cracked during Northridge, California, earthquake and released chlorine gas into facility where he was working

Other Types of Disaster Deaths

Natural deaths

- Exacerbated chronic conditions
 - Asthma from smoke inhalation or mold
 - Cardiovascular diseases
- Lack of access to routine medical services
 - Roads blocked
 - Lack of electricity for life-support machines
- Chemical poisonings
 - Carbon monoxide poisoning from generator
 - Chlorine gas exposure from damaged tanks



Other Types of Disaster Deaths

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Poisonings

- Ensure this information is noted on death certificate
 - Source of carbon monoxide
 - Gas range, generator, charcoal grill
 - Location of the source
 - Basement, outside near window, house, garage, automobile
 - Circumstances (and is it disaster-related)
 - Power outage, using alternative heat source during snowstorm, no CO detector in home
 - Manner
 - Consider intentional poisoning



Other Types of Disaster Deaths

Deaths outside disaster declaration

- Deaths can occur before, during, after, and far into future after a disaster. Examples:
 - Electrocution while posting evacuation signs
 - Drowning during flood
 - Suicide years later due to losses
 - Death due to complications of hip fracture 5 years after falling during disaster



Practice 1: Landslide

A landslide occurred at a local construction site where a road was being built in Denver, Colorado. The Colorado National Guard found the body of a 29-year-old male buried under five meters of earth. The decedent was confirmed to be one of the construction workers onsite.

- Is this death disaster-related?
- What disaster-related data would you include on the death certificate?



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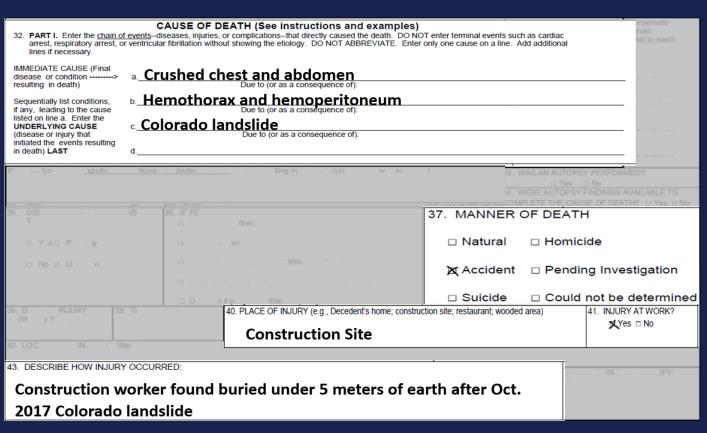
Practice 1: Landslide

- Is this death disaster-related?
 Answer: Yes (directly)
- What disaster-related data would you include on the death certificate?

Answer: Disaster type and name and circumstance of death should be included in the "Describe How Injury Occurred" box, disaster type and name also in Part I



Practice 1: Landslide





Pending Causes of Death

If a cause of death is pending autopsy/toxicology results,

- 1. File the death as "Pending Investigation"
- 2. Use a medical death amendment to indicate final cause of death





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- a. Disaster Surveillance Form
- b. COVID-19 Resources
- c. CDC and VSS Resources

Disaster Surveillance Form

CONFIDENTIAL Disaster-related Mortality Surveillance Form Email to dshoplaning@dshs.state.vas.or fax to (512) 776-4980 FAX to: (512) 776-4980 Complete one form per decedent Part I Deceased information				
3. Date of Birth: / / (MM/DD/YY)	4. Age in years:	□ < 1 yr □ Unknown		
5. Residence of decedent: Address City State	6. Ethnicity: 7. Race: American Indian or Black or African Au Unknown Native Hawaiian or			
8. Gender: □ Male □ Female □ Undetermined 9a. Date of Death: (MM/DD/YY) 9b. Time of Death: □	//U	nknown (MM/DD)	f body recovery (YY)/ □ Unknown	
14. Cause of death— Injury Drowning Electrocution Lightning Motor Vehicle driver Dedestrian/bicyclist struck by vehicle	Cause and Circum 15. Cause of d Neurological Respiratory ii Cardiovascul Renal failure G dl and endoc Sepsis Allergic react Other (specif)	disorders lness or disease ar illness or disease rine tion	ans that best applies 18. Probable manner/intent of death: Natural	
Structural collapse Fall Califactural collapse Califactural by objectived Collapse Collaps	17. Probable re	eath: d Probable Unknown		
Fall	16. Cause of de Confirm Pending 17. Probable re death to disaste Direct Indirect	rath: rd Probable Unknown		
Fall Culs'artuck by object/tool Deisoning' toxic exposure Co exposure Co thalation of other fumes/smoke, dust, gase Ingestion of drug or substance Under (specify) Sufficionation substance Under (specify)	16. Cause of de Confirm Pending 17. Probable re death to disaste	rath: rd Probable Unknown	Telephone:	

Disaster-related Mortality Surveillance Form (General instructions for completion of mortality form) Complete the mortality form for all known mortalities related to a disaster: This information should be obtained from a medical		
examiner or justice of the peace office if possible. Please complete one form per decedent. Email to delsplanning@dshs.state.tx.us or FAX to (512) 776-4980		
	O3. Date of birth — Date of birth in MMDDAYY format (b). Age in year, "Age in year, "Age is a loss than one; year please check the appropriate box (b). Chalcity — Hospanic or non-Hispanic category. (c). Have-Select one or more of the read category. (d). Place-Select one or more of the read category. (d). Date of death — Date of death in MMDDAYY format (d). Date of death — Date of death in MMDDAYY format (d). Date of death — Date of death in MMDDAYY format (d). There of death — Date of death in MMDDAYY format (d). There of death or body recovery — Place where doceased was physically located at the time of death. Indicate either location of death or location of death or body recovery — Place where doceased was physically located at the time of death. Indicate either location of death or location of death category by critically death or "body recovery." (d). Location of death — City, county, and state of death. Indicate either location of body recovery by critically death or "body recovery." (d). Location of death — City, county, and state of death. Indicate either location of body recovery by critically death or "body recovery."	
Cause and Circumstance of Death	Quarter of feath injury. Record the mechanism that best describes the death. Record other and specify if the came is not lined, but is also Derwards—Includes but not limited to accident downing white in antical/flood water of diversing fill into antical flood vater. Electrocatios—Includes but not limited to exposure to deciric internationals lines or other unspecified electric current. Mater videole exceptation—flood by the control of the control	
	scattered debris. Disruptions of usual services may include but are not limited to stillities, transportation, envisormental protection, medical care or police file. Passible — refers to a death that occurred in the disaster affected area during the disaster period. The cause of death appears to be directly-selected or indirectly-related to the event but for which there is inadequate information available to make that determination at time of recovery. It is not of recovery. Q18. Manufacta— refers to a death with no relationship to the disaster Q19. Caramitations of death—Recoved the entirgory that bord describes the manner/intent of death Q19. Greanmateres of death—in the first to the continuation of the death, when happened?	
	act Person and Telephone: Name of reporting person and telephone	
eporting erson/ Ager gency	sey: Agency that provided the information	
Date	of report completed: Date of the survey form completed in MM/DD/YY format	



Disaster Surveillance Form

- Should be submitted within 24 hours to regional health department office on all decedents
- Indicate probable relationship of death to disaster (direct, indirect, possible, unrelated)
 - Resubmit form if relationship changes
- Form provided to JP/MEs, nephrology services providers, public health regions



Disaster Surveillance Form

- Quickly provides number of deaths and basic information to public health and emergency management officers
- Allows assessment of impact and scope of disaster
- Allows for immediate public health interventions



Disaster Surveillance Form

- Disaster reporting discrepancies between surveillance form and death record
 - Sometimes a Disaster Surveillance Form is submitted for a decedent, but the disaster is not reported on the death record
- If you report disaster on one, report on the other.
- If you need to update disaster status on one, update the other



Note from Disaster Epi of DSHS

The email to use is: DSHSDisasterEpi@dshs.texas.gov

 The form is to be used when the Center for Health Emergency Preparedness and Response(CHEPR) initiate disaster mortality surveillance for a disaster and is not a form that should be used automatically whenever a certifier feels they may have a disaster related death. Certifiers only need to fill out the disaster-related form when DSHS is conducting disaster-related mortality surveillance.



Note from Disaster Epi of DSHS

 CHEPR leadership will ask that an alert be placed on TxEVER so certifiers can know that DSHS has begun disaster mortality surveillance and they should start documenting disaster related deaths.



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The State Medical Operations Center (SMOC) disaster mortality surveillance team will notify JPs and MEs to report disaster deaths using the disaster-related mortality surveillance form.

COVID-19 Death Certification



For deaths due to COVID-19, report COVID-19 in Cause of Death – Part I on the Medical 2 tab. Report other chronic conditions that may have contributed (e.g. COPD, asthma) in Cause of Death – Part II on the Medical 2 tab. (Per Texas DSHS)

COVID-19 Resources



- https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019
 -ncov/index.html (CDC site)
- https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvss/v srg/vsrg03-508.pdf (CDC COVID-19 Death Certification Guide)

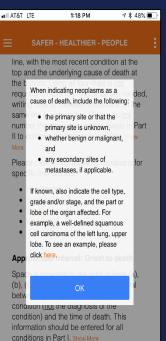


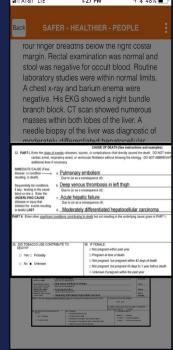
CDC Resources: **CDC** App

Cause of Death Quick Reference Guide











CDC Resources: **CDC** App

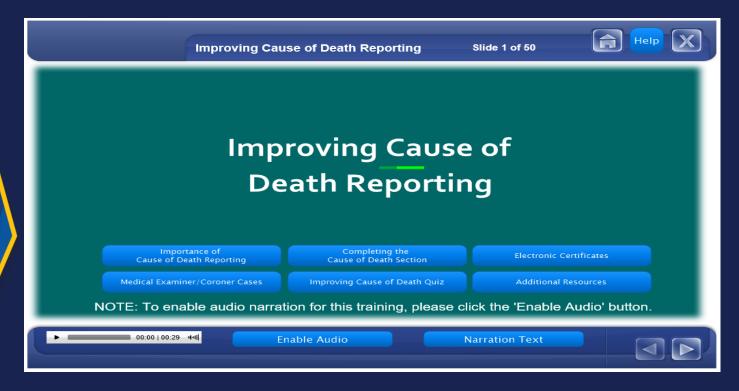
Cause of Death Quick Reference Guide

- Contains example scenarios and CODs
- Based off CDC Physicians' Handbook on Medical Certification of Death
- Available on Apple App Store and Android Google Play Store



CDC Resources: **CDC** Training

Cause of Death Reporting Online Training





CDC Resources: **CDC** Training

Cause of Death Reporting Online Training

- Accredited for Physicians (CMEs), Non-Physicians (Certificate of Participation), Nurses (CNEs)
- https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/improv ing cause of death reporting.htm

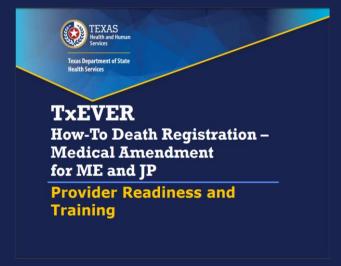


VSS Resources: User Guides

- Death Registration Guidelines and Item-by-Item for TxEVER medical certification and amendments
- Available on Vital Statistics website: https://dshs.texas.gov/vs/field/TxEVER/guides. aspx











Texas Department of State Health Services

A special thank you to Centers for Disease Control for their Cause of Death training assistance.

If you have any questions, please contact your Field Services team at fieldservices@dshs.texas.gov.